The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FEBRUARY 12, 1916

CONGRESS PERIODICAL MAR 10 1917

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WOMEN VOTERS

"Some men do not see anything. Some men look straight in the face of the facts and see nothing but atmospheric air. Some men are so hopelessly and contentedly provincial that they cannot see the rest of the world.—*From President Wilson's St. Louis Speech.*

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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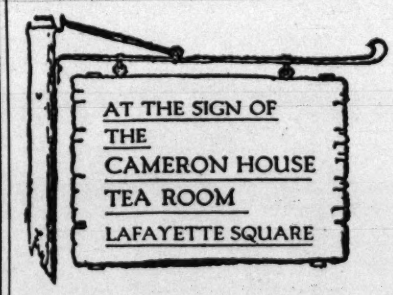

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Amendment in the House

Judiciary Sub-Committee Reports Resolution

THE first victory of suffragists in the House of Representatives occurred on Wednesday, February 9, when the judiciary subcommittee reported the suffrage resolution, without recommendation, to the full committee, thus bringing the measure before the judiciary committee as a whole for action.

Strong support was given the measure by Representatives Nelson, Morgan, Volstead and Taggart. The only dissenting voice was that of Representative Whaley. Representatives Gard and Carlin gave no expression of opinion.

Every member of the committee was present, including Representatives Taggart (Kansas), Carlin (Virginia), Whaley (South Carolina) and Gard (Ohio), Democrats, and the Republican constituency, composed of Representatives Nelson (Wisconsin), Morgan (Oklahoma) and Volstead (Minnesota). Mr. Taggart presided.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union, was at the Capitol during the course of the meeting, looking after the interests of the measure. While waiting to learn the result of the morning's deliberations, she was told that the committee was ready to report on the resolution, but could not do so on account of the absence of Representative Morgan. The committee offered to wait while Miss Martin found the missing member. As soon as he was informed of the committee's readiness to report the resolution, he hurried to the room, accompanied by Miss Martin. The matter was then reported, and the first step in the campaign in the House accomplished.

In lobbying for the measure, Miss Martin has been assisted by Miss Frances Jolliffe, of California, one of the envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention; Miss Younger, of California; Mrs. Millette, of Seattle; Miss Virginia Arnold, of Oregon; Miss Marion McCants, Mrs. Peters, and others.

IN addition to the patient and persistent lobby work conducted by the legislative committee at Washington, an unceasing campaign has been conducted in the home districts of the members of the subcommittee by the organizers of the Congressional Union.

Miss Mabel Vernon, national field secretary for the Union, has been working in Congressman Taggart's district in Kansas for the past two weeks. With Topeka as headquarters, she has held numerous meetings, urging the voters to call upon Representative Taggart to support the resolution in the subcommittee.

The Union has conducted a very effective campaign in the Eighth Virginia district, represented by Congressman Carlin, chairman of the subcommittee. Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, of Richmond, is the state chairman, and Mrs. Henry J. Lockwood, of Alexandria, is the congressional district chairman. Miss Elsie Hill, one of the national field secretaries; Miss Frances Jolliffe, envoy from the Woman Voters' Convention; Miss Emily K. Perry, national organizer, and Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, one of the well-known speakers in the Union, have recently conducted a series of meetings in that district, urging Representative Carlin to give his aid in the committee. Several delegations were organized by the Congressional Union to wait upon Representative Carlin.

Representative Carlin at first declared there was no suffrage sentiment among his constituents, but this was quickly disproved on the repeated visits to his district from Congressional Union Headquarters. Miss Hill, the principal speaker on one of the recent trips, and Mrs. Margaret Montiero Berry, of Richmond, who accompanied her, reported that 150 people drove long distances to one of the meetings in a severe rain to hear Mr. Carlin's suffrage record related. Approximately 400 gathered at various stations en route in response to the announcement that Miss Hill would speak. At Bristerburg another good audience heard her speak in favor of the federal amendment. The meeting took place at the high school, and was planned by Rev. I. N. H. Beahm, principal of the school. Members of the school board occupied seats on the platform and listened with earnest attention to the account of what Mr. Carlin was doing at Washington.

Vigorous campaigns have been made in Representative Whaley's district in South Carolina. Mrs. John Gibbs, of Charleston, state chairman of the Union; Miss Susan P. Frost, national advisory council member of the Union from South Carolina, assisted by Miss Elsie Hill and Miss Alice Paul, have held meetings in his district and his home city.

On January 10 a delegation from Ohio called on Representative Gard in his home district. The deputation was organized by Mrs. Frank Henry, of Montgomery County, Ohio. Mrs. Cyrus Mead, state chairman, and Mrs. James Rector, member of the national advisory council of the Union in that state, visited Representative Gard in Washington and urged upon him the necessity for immediate action in the committee.

Mr. Gard has been flooded with letters from women in his district and in other sections of Ohio. Following the avalanche of correspondence, he sent a personal letter to all his men constituents asking their desire concerning important matters of legislation now before the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Mrs. Mead reports that the women quickly seized the opportunity and sent out hundreds of letters to men's organizations and to the individual voters asking their aid and interest. They also made a specific request that the following letter be sent to Representative Gard:

"In my estimation, the paramount issue before the Sixty-fourth Congress is the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"I believe it is your duty as our representative to use your influence on the judiciary committee and the subcommittee to have this bill reported favorably, and when it comes to a vote bring to bear all the power at your command to have it passed."

The suggestion met with favor in many organizations, among them one of the clubs of the Cash Register Company, which followed up the suggestion with letters written in the same vein to both senators. This club has a membership of 1,400, and the effect of their stand for the federal amendment had a striking effect upon the community.

Mrs. Mead and her co-workers have spoken before men's Bible classes, ministerial associations, plumbers' unions, socialists' meetings, medical societies and united trades unions in the district, spreading everywhere the interest in the attitude of their representative on the judiciary committee.

As the Republican members of the committee were friendly, no campaigns were made in their districts.

NOW that the resolution is safely in the hands of the judiciary committee, after reposing for some time in the archives of the subcommittee, the Congressional Union will begin an energetic campaign in the districts represented by the judiciary committee members.

The men on whom the suffrage guns will be leveled are:

Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina, chairman of the committee; Charles C. Carlin, Virginia; Robert E. Thomas, Jr., Kentucky; H. Garland Dupre, Louisiana; Joseph Taggart, Kansas; William L. Igoe, Missouri; Warren Gard, Ohio; William Elza Williams, Illinois; Richard S. Whaley, South Carolina; Harry H. Dale, New York; Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas; M. M. Neely, West Virginia; Henry J. Steele, Pennsylvania, Democrats, and Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin; Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma; Henry G. Danforth, New York; George S. Graham, Pennsylvania; Walter M. Chandler, New York; Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri; Hunter Moss, Jr., West Virginia, Republicans.

Representative Henry Howard Dale, of Brooklyn, is the latest convert to the amendment among the representatives on the judiciary. The New York committee of the Congressional Union, under the direction of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, chairman, has been in charge of the campaign in Mr. Dale's district. The announcement of his conversion was made to a deputation of Brooklyn women, headed by Miss Sarah Stephenson, Miss Amy Wren, Dr. Emma Anconius, Dr. Jennie Baker, Miss Minnie Swain, Miss Anne Lee and Mrs. Theresa Holmes.

Mr. Dale returned from Washington to receive the delegation in his office in Brooklyn. The deputation was arranged by Mrs. Talbot Perkins, who at the last minute was prevented from being present. In her absence Miss Sarah Stephenson acted as chairman.

Representative Dale, who was absent when the vote on the amendment was taken during the Sixty-third Congress, pledged to vote for the amendment in this Congress. He told the women quite frankly that he had come from a position of opposition to woman suffrage to a belief in the national movement.

As a member of the judiciary committee, he promised to do all in his power to urge an early and favorable report to the House.

In Ohio the work will continue in the hands of Mrs. Mead, who will go on indefinitely with the meetings she has been conducting for many weeks in Mr. Gard's district. The Union's organization there is complete, and excellent reports come from every part of the district. Mrs. Nora Myers is chairman of the finance committee of the district, and Mrs. Edward Weston has been appointed chairman of the publicity committee for the coming meeting to be addressed by Sara Bard Field, envoy from the Woman Voters' Convention, who is going to Mr. Gard's home to tell the situation to his constituents as she has learned it at Washington.

Miss Elsie Hill is already in Chicago, preparing for a big campaign in Representative Williams' district. Plans have been made for a public meeting at the La Salle Hotel Sunday, February 20. Mrs. Sara Bard Field will help Miss Hill, telling here, as in Ohio, of her experience at Washington with the judiciary committee.

Miss Isabella Mott, one of the national organizers of the Union, has gone to Philadelphia to begin work in Judge Graham's district and has already held a number of meetings among his constituents, asking them to let him know of their desire that he aid in the reporting of the bill from committee. In an interview this week with Miss Mott, Judge Graham stated that he had come from a position of opposition, as indicated in his reply to a delegation which waited upon him in Philadelphia last November, to one of open-mindedness.

The newly organized committee in Arkansas under the chairmanship of Mrs. Faith Jarrett, is planning to continue the sending of resolutions and letters to Representative Caraway, of Arkansas, begun by Miss Vernon in her recent campaign in the state.

Mr. Webb's district will soon be visited by Mrs. Brooke in connection with her southern trip into the districts of a number of southern men on the judiciary committee.

REPRESENTATIVE MONDELL, of Wyoming, one of the authors of the bill, has moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of the resolution, and his motion is now on the House calendar of "Motions to Discharge the Judiciary Committee." Mr. Mondell's purpose in the motion is to create a parliamentary means of bringing the resolution to the floor of the House should the action of the committee be too slow.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914. Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

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The Political Situation

SENATOR NEWLANDS, of Nevada, a leading Democrat in the Senate, in a recent speech before that body, warned his party that its action on the banking and currency issues was unsatisfactory to the country; that the power of the Democratic party was waning, and that it would undoubtedly lose votes in November if prompt measures were not taken "to undo the things they ought not to have done and to do the things they ought to have done."

Mr. Newlands said:

"The Democratic party, after nearly three years of power, is about to enter upon a Presidential campaign, in which its acts of legislation and administration will be up for criticism or commendation. The Democratic party is within a year of an election which will determine whether its lease of power shall continue or end. We have the time and the power before the next election to do every beneficial thing we ought to do and to undo every mistaken thing we ought not to have done. It is time for mutual candor and counsel and for efficiency of methods in devising and carrying out a definite legislative program."—*Congressional Record*, p. 921, Jan. 11.

Mr. Newlands then referred to "the historical fact that since the commencement of the Civil War, a period of sixty-five years, the Democratic party has been in power nationally only eleven years, and of that period only four years consecutively."

He then reminded his Democratic colleagues that their party was about "to face a united Republican party, chastened by adversity and eager to persuade."

In this situation lies our hope for the passage of the suffrage amendment in the present Congress.

The Democrats are anxious to make the best possible record before trusting their fate to the electors. They realize that they are not strong enough to risk alienating any considerable portion of the vote of the country. Nearly one-fifth of the vote for President comes from suffrage states. It is this factor which gives us our opportunity. If we can but organize this latent power in the west into such a force that it cannot be ignored, we will have the situation in our hands.

Senator Newlands himself was elected to the Senate last November by a plurality of forty votes. Every election in Nevada is won by a small plurality. Suffragists are undoubtedly able, at the present moment, to turn forty votes in that state. With a little more organization, with a few more speakers, they could turn many times that number. The Democratic candidates for Congress from Nevada cannot, for their own sakes, afford to have their party at Washington make an unfavorable record on suffrage, because of the votes which they, as the party's representatives, would lose. It is to their advantage to induce their party to pass the measure through Congress and send it on to the states. Likewise it is to the advantage of all of their Democratic colleagues, even though not themselves from suffrage states and in danger of losing their own seats, to have their party, as a whole, continue in power. And they know that the woman's vote will be one of the big elements in deciding the outcome.

It is not necessary for all of the four million woman voters to vote solidly, in order to have an effect upon Congress. It is merely necessary to hold the balance of power. In the state of Nevada, for instance, as has been shown, the turning of only a very few votes will determine the result for the whole state.

We have at last reached a situation which the New York *Times*, as long ago as 1869, after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, mentioned as the only hope for suffrage. At that time the *Times wrote*: "We do not concur with those who predict that the question of suffrage for women will speedily demand public action or engross public attention. . . . Until some decided practical advantage is to be gained by a dominant political party, neither of these questions [referring to another measure] will be pressed to a decision."

At last, after years of waiting, we have reached a situation where there is "a decided practical advantage to be gained by a dominant political party" by giving support to the suffrage amendment. The hour to which the *Times* referred in 1869 as a far-away possibility has arrived.

Not for another four years, and perhaps not then, shall we have another such opportunity for success. The only question is: Are we good enough tacticians to take advantage of it?

We must carry our message to the women in the twelve suffrage states, so that they will convince the Democratic leaders in Congress that the passage of the suffrage amendment is one of those "things they ought to have done" and must do in the short time remaining before Congress adjourns if the Democratic party is to receive another "lease of power."

Before us as a program for the next few months is the immense task of completing the organization, already well begun, of the western women voters into a group that will put suffrage before party allegiance and refuse their support to any party hostile to the national suffrage amendment.

We must have an organization extending down to the smallest political division of the twelve suffrage states. Not only must we, in these few months remaining, perfect this organization, but we must *demonstrate to Congress* that we have the organization, and that it is prepared to act.

The women voters have shown a remarkable solidarity, and have given an amazing response to the appeals which have already gone to them. All that remains is to make this appeal sufficiently widespread, sufficiently urgent, and their reply will be such that the suffrage amendment will be before the states for their ratification.

Women Voters of Kansas Petition President Wilson

Ask Support of National Suffrage Amendment

NO sooner had President Wilson stepped upon the soil of the suffrage states, in his preparedness tour, than he was greeted by the insistent demand that the national suffrage amendment be given a place in the Administration program.

Representing organizations of 25,000 women voters of Kansas, a delegation of seventy-five women led by Miss Mabel Vernon, national organizer for the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, Kansas member of the National Legislative Committee of the Union, presented a petition for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment to President Wilson, February 2, at Topeka, Kansas.

The interview with the President was accomplished after many appeals had been made to Secretary Tumulty for an appointment, tedious waiting in the reception room of Governor Capper at the state house and a final stand before the residence of the Governor, where the women were compelled for an hour to stand in a snowstorm, with the thermometer almost at zero, until the President could see them.

When he did appear at the front door of the residence, he looked over the heads of the waiting delegates at the treetops that lined the eastern horizon and asked softly, "Where are they?"

After someone had pointed out the suffragists on the sidewalk, the President is quoted to have murmured:

"Ah, yes. I might as well receive them right here," and he stepped from the doorway into the sunlit porch.

Led by Mrs. Monroe and Miss Vernon, carrying the purple, white and gold colors of the Union, the delegation marched up the steps in double file.

"Mr. President," began Mrs. Monroe, "we honor our state and the men of our state by so appreciating the suffrage which has been granted to us that we wish to pass it on to others.

"We honor you, Mr. President"—President Wilson colored slightly, and gravely inclined his head, "in recognizing the power you wield in settling the suffrage and other national questions. We wish to impress upon you the economic importance of this national suffrage amendment as we have gathered it from our recent long-drawn-out campaign, inaugurated in 1867.

"A state campaign forced upon the women of a state entails upon them enforced absence from home. The men will have to foot the bills for help required around the house. We therefore pray you, Mr. President, to do all in your power to prevent this loss to the family by urging that the national law-making body, which may do so with little extra expenditure of time and money, assume this, its legitimate burden."

"I appreciate this call very much," the President murmured. "I appreciate it very much. I am much obliged, much obliged," and he bowed gravely to the three women nearest him. The delegation filed past.

The President then lifted his hat.

"Pleased to meet you," he repeated at intervals as the seventy-five filed past. "Pleased to meet you."

After the procession of women had filed by, the President handed the petition to one of the secret service men, who buttoned it up in an inside pocket. No expression of opinion was given by the President.

THE audience with President Wilson marked the culmination of a series of most determined efforts by suffragists. Before the Presidential party left Washington for the trip through the middle west, a telegram was despatched to President Wilson asking him to grant a five-minute interview concerning the national amendment to a delegation of women in Topeka.

The message was signed by Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, Kansas, officer of the Kansas Woman's Civic League; Miss Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Howard N. Rhodes, president of the Good Government Club of Topeka, and Mrs. Emma Sells Marshall, chairman of the Good Government Club committee of arrangements.

Los Angeles Daily Times

Frosty Weather

The telegram sent to Washington by the heads of the women's organizations in Kansas read:

"President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

"Upon the occasion of your visit to Topeka on Wednesday, February 2, a number of women voters of Kansas desire a five-minute interview concerning the question of national woman suffrage, which is as vital to the nation as that of national preparedness. We ask that this interview take place in the state house at the conclusion of the parade arranged in your honor. Will you please wire an immediate answer to this request to Mrs. L. Monroe, 909 Harrison Street, Topeka."

Secretary Tumulty's answer received by Mrs. Monroe on the afternoon of January 28 follows:

"Telegram received. President regrets that the crowded condition of Topeka program will not permit of the arrangements you suggest."

With proverbial Kansas enterprise the women returned a wire to the secretary saying they were sure the President could spare them five minutes and they would await him at the state house immediately after the parade arranged in his honor, on the morning of February 2.

Miss Mabel Vernon followed up the message with prompt action, for when Secretary Tumulty alighted from the President's special as it drew into Topeka, she was there at the steps with a courteously worded note from the Kansas women asking the President to see them. The plucky national organizer had to run the gauntlet of a large force of police, secret service men and the national guard, drawn up to keep the crowd at a safe distance.

Mr. Tumulty said he could give no answer at that time, but the delegation could telephone him later at Governor Capper's house, where President and Mrs. Wilson were entertained. Later, when the women did call, the secretary explained that it would be impossible for Mr. Wilson to see them.

Miss Vernon thereupon agreed to escort the delegation to the President if he would come out of his room for five minutes to receive them.

"Impossible," declared Mr. Tumulty, and then proceeded to explain his eagerness to help the women if he only knew what to do.

After much parleying the arrangement was made that the delegation should wait at the Governor's house at twenty minutes before one.

While the arrangements were being made by Miss Vernon and Mrs. Monroe, about two hundred women gathered at the capitol, Governor Capper having consented to the use of the reception room in his suite for that purpose. Many held small children in their arms. When it was announced that the President would not see them until 12.40, a number declared that they could not wait until that hour and the delegation was decreased to seventy-five, because of the inconvenience due to the delay.

They left the state house and assembled at the home of Mrs. Monroe, 909 Harrison Street, to await the appointed hour. The time was spent in adopting and signing resolutions expressing their demand for action on the federal amendment.

The resolution agreed upon read:

> "The enfranchisement of half of the people of our country is an issue vital and essential to the existence of our republic, and
>
> "Whereas, The newly enfranchised citizens of Kansas realize the vast amount of time, strength and money given by the women of this state to gain their political rights, and
>
> "Whereas, It is our earnest desire to save the unenfranchised women such a useless waste of splendid effort in procuring suffrage through arduous campaigns necessary and incident to the amendment of state constitutions. Therefore,
>
> "Be It Resolved, That we, women voters of the State of Kansas, do unqualifiedly endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States constitution enfranchising women, and call upon the President of the United States, praying that whatsoever program he may recommend to Congress for action in the present session, he will include therein recommendation for immediate and favorable consideration of national woman suffrage."

Among those signing the resolution were: Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, chairman; Mrs. Albert H. Norton, Mrs. J. P. Kaster, Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mrs. T. P. Lindsay, Mrs. Robert Gordon, Mrs. Robert Fullerton, Mrs. Albert E. Bamberg, Mrs. Arthur Rucker, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. M. F. Watson, Mrs. Mary Erickson, Mary N. Stokes, Sara E. Greenfield, Mrs. F. R. Souders, Mrs. E. Heil, Elizabeth Gregory, Mrs. Charles W. McCord, Mrs. L. T. Hussey, Louise Castle Walbridge, Mrs. C. W. Miler, Ceora Bell Saubam, Mrs. Howard N. Rhodes, Emma Sells

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At the entrance to the lawn of Governor Capper's residence, where the delegation appeared promptly at 12.40, they were halted by national guardsmen and J. S. C. Murphy, one of the secret service men, who informed them that the President was busy and "would the ladies please wait?" The word was passed down the line and the ladies waited.

Notwithstanding the snow and the extreme cold, the women stuck to their post gamely, cheered constantly by Mrs. Monroe, who was patient but determined. Few comments were made, but many appeared indignant as the minutes dragged by and no sign of recognition came from the Governor's mansion.

When the President finally appeared at one o'clock, and the brief speech was delivered by Mrs. Monroe, the copy of the resolutions was handed to him and he bowed and smiled, murmuring his appreciation of the meeting.

It developed the next day that the women's long wait in the snow and cold had greatly distressed Governor Capper. Many of those in line were his personal friends and he is reported to have urged that they be invited into the house where the President could receive them. Both the President and Secretary Tumulty are said to have refused to consider this arrangement, however, the latter remarking: "If we let them in here they will ask questions."

THE President's attitude on the suffrage question, as indicated by his reception of the Kansas delegation, has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the women voters from the West, and the immediate outcome has been an appeal to Congressional Union Headquarters at Washington to form a branch of the Union in Kansas. Mrs. Monroe has sent assurances to Washington that if this is done the Kansas women will be able to organize every congressional district under the banner of the Congressional Union by April, so that, following the President's line of thought, Kansas will be "prepared" for action in the presidential campaign.

"Although the President announced that his swing through the West would be for the sole purpose of talking military preparedness, and that subject only," writes one of the women voters, "the question of suffrage could not be downed. It bobbed up in New York at the start of the trip, and the enfranchised women of Kansas kept the ball a-rolling until the issue was brought to a crisis.

"The general sentiment in the West seems to indicate that suffragists are tired of watchful waiting and political parleying with this issue. They are looking to the nation's chief executive and the party in power to insure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment at this session of Congress, and are hopeful that the administration will soon realize the earnestness and seriousness of this demand."

Suffrage in the Semate

IN the Senate the resolution, which is out of committee, having been favorably reported by Senator Thomas, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, on January 8, is now near the top of the calendar. This resolution, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, is under the particular charge of Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who introduced it on December 7.

On February 9 it came up for consideration in the Senate, as next in order on the program. Senator Smoot, of Utah, asked that its consideration be postponed. He is thus quoted in the *Congressional Record* (February 9, page 2628):

"Mr. President, I have been asked by my colleague (Mr. Sutherland) to state to the Senate, if that joint resolution should come up in his absence, that he would not like to have it considered. For that reason I ask that the joint resolution go over."

The Vice-President then announced: "The joint resolution will be passed over."

The resolution has twice before been announced as next in order on the calendar. On the first occasion, January 10, Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, asked that its consideration be postponed, and on January 24 Senator Pittman, of Nevada, objected to its consideration at that time.

It is desired that the measure should not come to a debate and vote in the Senate until the most favorable time for its adoption. Its friends in the Senate, therefore, have planned to secure its postponement, and Senators Gronna, Pittman and Smoot, by their objections to immediate consideration, have acted in the interest of the bill.

Miss Anne Martin, who is in general charge of the management of the measure, and in conjunction with whom the friends of the resolution in the Senate are working, states: "It should be understood that the resolution is being protected by its friends when its consideration is objected to, in order to have the debate and vote at a time favorable to the adoption of the resolution by the Senate."

Enthusiasm in South

THE Congressional Union's first extended invasion of the south has just come to an end. The amazing strength of the federal amendment sentiment found in this section has ended all doubts as to the support which suffragists may hope to receive below the Mason and Dixon line. No longer can the "solid south" be quoted as an obstacle to the success of the national amendment or as an argument for working only by state referendum.

The trip of Miss Paul, Miss Vernon and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson through Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas resulted in the formation in each of these three states of a strong state branch, dedicated to the support of the national amendment; the coming over bodily of three local leagues to the support of the same object, and the raising of $1,100 toward the national campaign.

From the smallest villages visited in the rural districts to the largest cities there was found a general revulsion against trying any longer to win suffrage in the south through state action and a determination to join with other parts of the country in the work at Washington.

The enthusiasm found in the south has led to the appointment of a field secretary to concentrate upon this part of the country, and Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, a southern woman, who achieved such success in the work in Texas, has taken charge of this department. Mrs. Thompson began work this week in New Mexico. On February 28 an organization conference of the members of the Congressional Union will be held at Santa Fe under Mrs. Thompson's direction. Miss Doris Stevens will go to Santa Fe for the meeting, and will also speak in Albuquerque. A local branch of the Union already exists in Santa Fe, and the entire interest of suffragists in New Mexico is bound up in the federal amendment, there being no suffrage organization in the state other than the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, another southern woman and an officer of the Union, is aiding Mrs. Thompson in the south, and is planning to concentrate particularly upon her own state of North Carolina.

Other southern states in which branches of the Union have already been founded to further the federal campaign are South Carolina and Virginia.

Women's Political Union Amalgamates

THE Women's Political Union of New York, one of the most powerful suffrage organizations in the country, has voted to amalgamate completely with the Congressional Union. This means an increase of many thousands of new workers and members for the Congressional Union in New York State.

The decision to amalgamate with the Congressional Union was reached at a conference of the Senatorial Chairmen of the Woman's Political Union, which was held at Syracuse on January 28, and confirmed at a meeting of the Central Executive Board, held in New York on Tuesday, February 1.

At the Syracuse Conference, which began with a luncheon given by Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard to the fifty delegates present, every section of the state was represented. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch opened the discussion with a statement of the suffrage situation and gave the arguments for amalgamation of the Women's Political Union with the Congressional Union. The conference was unanimous from the first in its opposition to another referendum, and feared if the Woman's Political Union remained in the field as a state organization it could not well refuse to work at the time of a referendum, however much it might be opposed to an appeal to the voters in the near future.

The members of the conference found themselves in full agreement also, in enthusiastic support of the federal amendment, and in the belief that work for its passage was the immediate step to be taken.

Many of the Senatorial chairmen agreed on the spot to become chairmen of their congressional districts for the Congressional Union. Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, who has been vice-president of the Woman's Political Union and Chairman of Central New York, with very active headquarters at Syracuse, will now become Chairman of the 35th congressional district in the state-wide organization of the Congressional Union. Dr. Anna Doane, of Fulton, takes the Chairmanship in the northern part of the 32nd congressional district, and Mrs. M. Paddock, of Malone, the 31st. Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, of Schenectady, who has from the first been on the Executive Board of the Woman's Political Union and who under its banner carried her district for suffrage on November 2, will become chairman for the 30th congressional district. Mrs. George W. Cook, of Mechanicsville, will lead the 29th, and Mrs. R. F. Muller the 27th. Miss Osterhout, of Ilion, will be Chairman of the 33d, with Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Metzger, of Herkimer, and Mrs. Spear, of Little Falls, acting as Vice-chairman.

Comments of the Press

SPEAKING of preparedness, President Wilson could scarcely say that there is any lack of it on the part of the Kansas suffragists.—*Topeka Capital, Kans., Feb.* 3.

NOT a small part of President Wilson's trouble is the agitation for national suffrage for the women.—*Topeka Capital, Kans., Feb.* 3.

Tennessee Congressional Union Organized

"AMID unbounded enthusiasm, and pledging a substantial sum toward the work of the Union, the Tennessee branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was officially launched at a brilliant luncheon given Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel, when one hundred and sixty of Knoxville's representative men and women were present to wish the new state organization 'bon voyage,'" says the *Journal and Tribune,* of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. George W. Denney, president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, presided and introduced the speakers, who included Mrs. L. Crozier French, a pioneer suffrage worker in the state and president of the Knoxville Equal Suffrage League, and Captain William Rule, editor of *The Journal and Tribune.*

A nominating committee composed of Miss Carrie Callaway, of Knoxville; Mrs. H. J. Kelso, of Knoxville, and Mrs. J. E. Brading, of Johnson City, named the following officers, who were unanimously elected for the Tennessee branch of the Union: state chairman, Mrs. Hugh Lawrence White, of Johnson City; first vice-chairman, Mrs. David Meriweather, of Knoxville; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Mary Howard, of Chattanooga; third vice-chairman, Mrs. K. P. Jones, of Maryville; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. F. Powell, of Nashville; fifth vice-chairman, Miss Mary Thompson, of Nashville; sixth vice-chairman, Mrs. L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville; seventh vice-chairman, Mrs. M. L. Dame, of Harriman; secretary, Mrs. Lucy Curtis Templeton, of Knoxville; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Gillenwaters, of Knoxville.

Mrs. White, the chairman, is one of the leading spirits of the Johnson City branch of the Congressional Union and a woman of force and charm. Mrs. Meriweather, first vice-chairman, is an active and able worker in the Knoxville Political Equality League, of which she is the legislative chairman. Mrs. Howard, of Chattanooga; Mrs. Jones, of Maryville; Mrs. Powell, of Nashville, and Mrs. Dame, of Harriman, are women who lead in the club life and public work of their communities. Mrs. Tyson, one of the vice-chairmen, is president of the Knoxville Chapter of Colonial Dames, and Miss Thompson is president of the Nashville Business Women's Equal Suffrage League, which is the largest suffrage body in the state. Mrs. Gillenwaters and Mrs. Templeton, both of Knoxville, are members, respectively, of the Knoxville Political Equality League and the Knoxville Equal Suffrage League.

"The formation of the Tennessee branch of the union occurred amid the most favorable circumstances," says *The Knoxville Journal and Tribune.* "When it became known that Miss Alice Paul, the official head of the Congressional Union, was to come to Tennessee to form an organization, and when it became further known that this organization would be effected in Knoxville, the Political Equality League, one of the three local suffrage organizations, made arrangements for a banquet to be given in honor of Miss Paul, and it was at this that the Tennessee branch was inaugurated.

"The chief talk was made by Miss Paul, who for practically an hour told the story of the rise of the Congressional Union, of its work and hopes. If there was anyone present at the close of Miss Paul's talk who did not understand the Union, how and why it came into being, what it has accomplished in the three years of its existence, and what it confidently expects to achieve before the present session of Congress comes to a close, it was not the speaker's fault, for she certainly made it all as plain as the 'nose on your face.'

"Miss Paul has, to a remarkable degree, the power of clear, logical speech. She has trained herself to think on her feet, and in her impassioned plea for solidarity among women, for the dropping of petty differences, and for the concentration of the suffrage forces upon the passage of the desired federal amendment, she stirred and aroused a desire for action in every woman within the sound of her voice.

Mrs. Hugh L. White
Chairman, Tennessee Congressional Union

"The effect of Miss Paul's address upon the audience was manifest in a practical and substantial manner at its close by the raising, within a very few minutes, $350 for the work of the Union.

"The Knoxville Political Equality League promised $50, the Johnson City Suffrage League $50, and the remainder of the money subscribed was individual contributions."

Among the new members are Miss Caroline Carpenter, Dean of Women and Professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee, and Miss Lena Henderson, Associate Professor of Literature at the University of Tennessee. One of the most impressive events of the day was the action of three powerful organizations which, as bodies, joined the Congressional Union at the organization meeting, the Johnson City League, the Political Equality League of Knoxville and the Young People's Suffrage League of Knoxville.

A resolution was offered by Mrs. Crozier French and adopted by the conference to the effect that the members of Congress from Tennessee be sent telegrams calling upon them to support the national suffrage amendment and that Senator Shields be sent a telegram calling his attention to the large number of women in Tennessee who have declared for suffrage, as it had been stated that he had repeatedly said that he would support woman suffrage as soon as he was convinced that a sufficiently large number of women of his state were in favor of it.

The luncheon was probably the largest and most brilliant affair of the kind ever given in Tennessee. Its success was largely due to Mrs. David Meriweather and her local committee. Those present, though of widely divergent interests, showed such fervor for the common cause of political freedom and such enthusiasm over the time-saving, labor-saving short cut of the constitutional amendment as argues well for the solidarity of the Tennessee branch of the Congressional Union.

Preceding the luncheon a reception in honor of Miss Paul was given in the parlors of the Imperial Hotel. Mrs. Hugh Kelso, secretary of the Political Equality League of Knoxville, and Mrs. Meriweather, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the meeting, acted as hostesses.

On the evening of the same day a meeting of the newly-elected committee was held, at which Mrs. Hugh White presided. Plans were made for the immediate organization by congressional districts of the Congressional Union throughout the entire state. Two of the members of the new board, Mrs. Templeton and Mrs. Meriweather, arranged to come to Washington within the month to help with the lobbying work in connection with their own Representatives and to get in intimate touch with the situation at Washington in order to be more effective workers in the conducting of the campaign in Tennessee.

Mrs. White and Miss Paul journeyed the following day to Johnson City, where they were met at the station by a delegation of about twenty members of the Congressional Union from that district Mrs. White was given a most hearty welcome as the new state chairman, and Miss Paul was presented with purple, white and gold flowers as a gift from the local league.

The work of the organization of the Tennessee branch was most thoroughly done by Miss Mabel Vernon, national field secretary of the Congressional Union, who visited Johnson City, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis in preparation for the organizing conference, and by Miss Paul, who spent a week in the state before the organization meeting was held.

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